

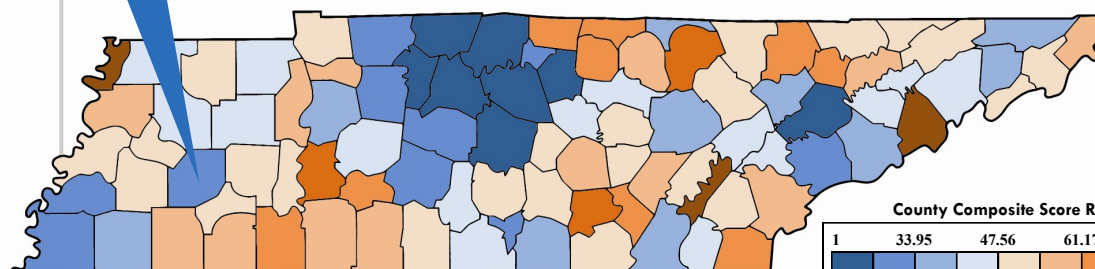
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: MADISON COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 91,837

Pop. Density: 165/square mile

Seat of Government: Jackson

Largest City: Jackson

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Sumner	5	Employment and Earnings Composite	31.20	11 ▲
Robertson	6	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$31,156	19 ▼
Knox	7	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	77.52%	42 ▲
Smith	8	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	72.6%	8 ▼
Williamson	9	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	10.7%	73 ▲
Moore	10	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	41.1%	14 ▲
Montgomery	11	Economic Autonomy Composite	31.5	14 ▲
Trousdale	12	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	27.3%	19 ▲
Blount	13	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	24.1%	8 ▲
Madison	14	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	85.5%	10 ▲
Maury	15	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.82%	86 ▼
Shelby	16	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	13.4%	9 ▲
Dickson	17	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	21.0%	61 ▼
Tipton	18	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	42.5%	34 ▲
Hamilton	19	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	42	57 ▼
Humphreys	20	County Overview: Madison County women have improved significantly in overall rankings, aided primarily by strong academic achievement and a growing presence in the local business community as both managers and owners. Women in Madison also remain among the most likely to have health insurance, and have made solid progress in closing the disparity between male and female wages in the county. Unfortunately, teens continue to dropout of high school and risk pregnancy at higher rates than in much of the state, and poverty is a growing specter for women—particularly single mothers.		
Cumberland	21			
Washington	22			
Fayette	23			

Up from 51st

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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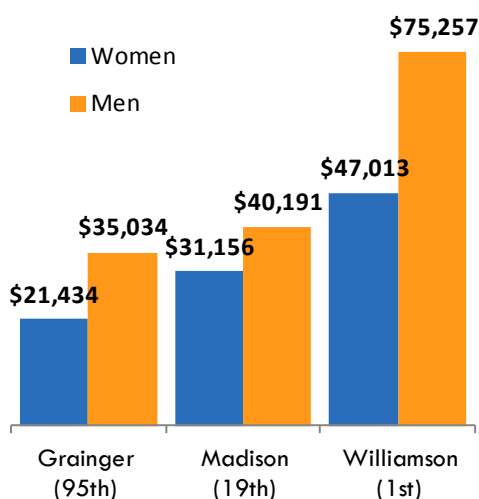
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Madison County

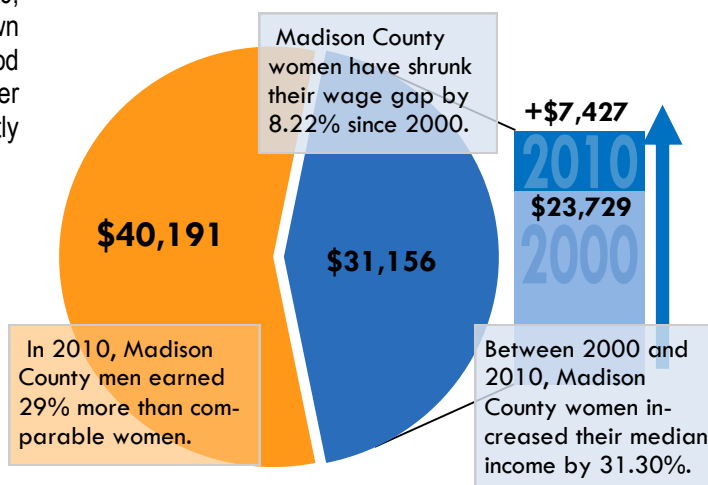
▲ Earnings

Madison County women have improved their median income by 31.30 percent since 2000; earning the 19th ranked wages in Tennessee (down from 12th), outpacing inflation rates during that period by over five percent and male wage increases by over 14 percent. Despite this, they continue to make slightly less than the statewide median of \$31,585.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



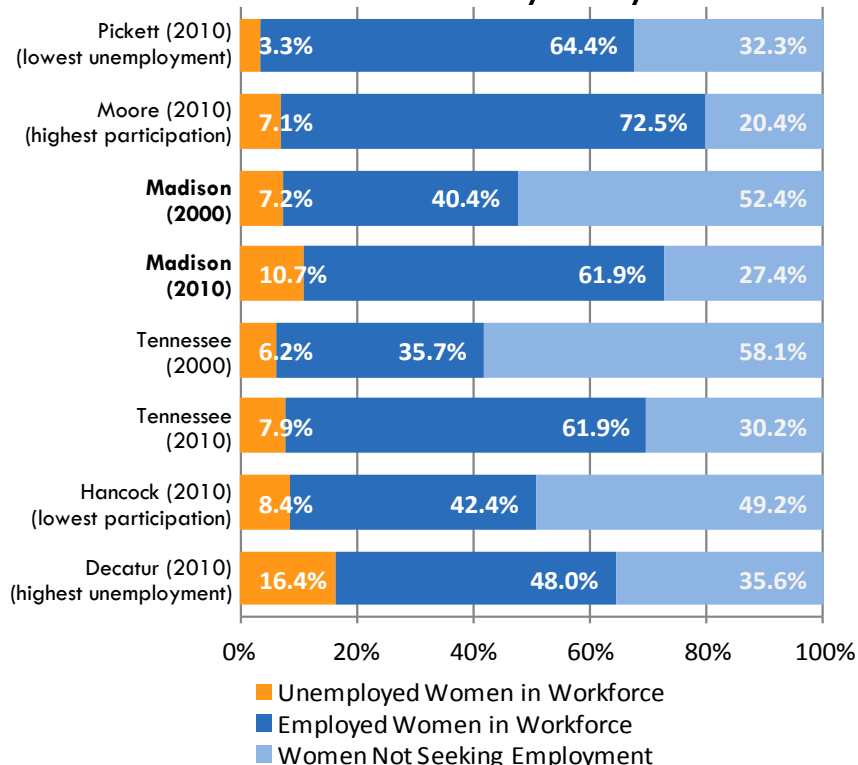
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Adding an increase of \$7,427 to their earnings, Madison County women closed their local wage gap by 8.22% and improved to 42nd in rankings for this indicator. This progress is largely due to the lack of growth in male incomes, which now rank 55th in the state among their peers. However, even after closing the gap somewhat, women continue to earn only 77.52 percent of what men earn, corresponding to an annual shortfall of \$9,035.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Workforce participation rates in Madison remain buoyant, despite dropping two ranks to 8th in the state. As of 2010, 72.6 percent of local women were estimated to be employed or searching for work, surpassing the statewide rate of 69.8 percent.

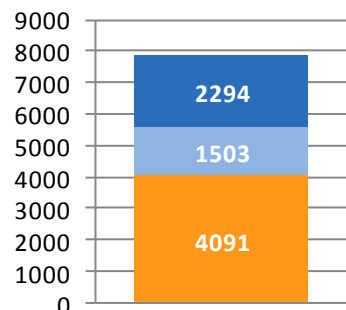
Madison County men were 10.8 percent more likely to participate in the workforce than local women, and women with children under the age of six worked at a rate of 72.1 percent.

As participation grew among women, so too did unemployment. As of 2010, 10.7 percent of women were unemployed in Madison County. This constituted an increase of 3.5 percent, but resulted a bump from 74th to 73rd in rankings.

Women with children under six were much more likely to be jobless, at a rate of 17.8 percent, while 9.5 percent of local men were estimated to be searching.

The Status of Women in: Madison County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Businesses Owners (2007)

Madison women have made spectacular gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 22.4 percent more managers are now female, improving from 95th to 14th, and outpacing the state rate by 5.1 percent.

Business ownership figures were also strong, causing Madison to improve in rank from 69th to 19th, with an increase of 9.9 percent.

As of 2007, women in Madison held at least partial ownership of 48.1 percent of local businesses, and employed roughly 6,035 of Madison's workers.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Madison County more than doubled, from 18.7% to 41.1% between 2000 and 2010.

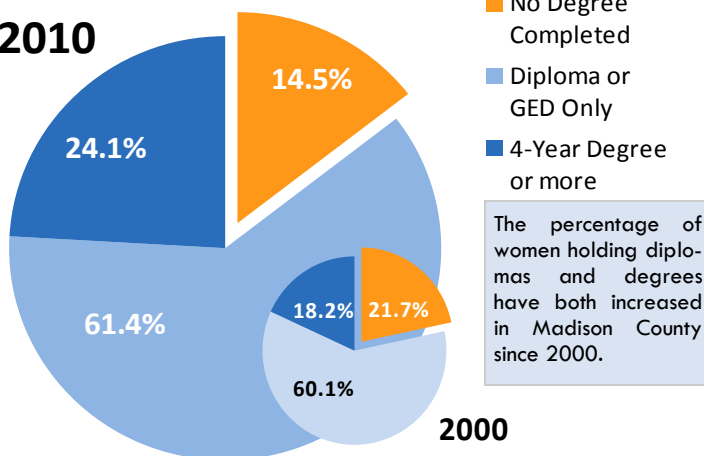
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Dickson also grew substantially, from 17.4% to 27.3% between 2000 and 2007.

▲ Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The percentage of women holding diplomas and degrees have both increased in Madison County since 2000.

Academic attainment has generally improved for Madison County women since the year 2000.

The proportion of women holding four year degrees has increased by 5.9 percent to include nearly one in four women in Madison, and has caused the county to improve from 11th to 8th statewide.

Over seven percent more women now hold diplomas in the county as well, resulting in a bump in this indicator's rankings from 11th to 10th.

The only detracting figure in this group, dropout rates in Madison included 0.82 percent of teenage girls during the 2011-12 school year, which compared unfavorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent and fell in county rankings, from 74th to 86th.

▼ Living

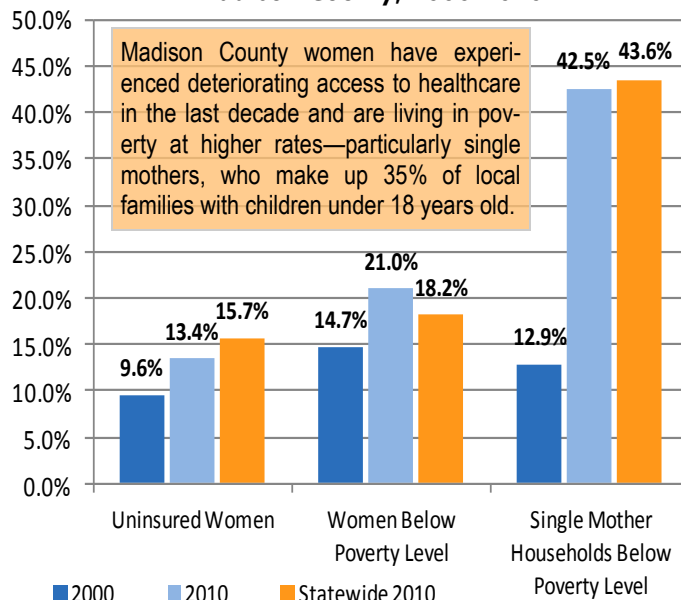
Since 2000, women in Madison County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Specifically regarding health insurance, women in the county are now 3.8 percent more likely to go without, but the 2010 rate remains preferable to the statewide figure of 15.7 percent, and the county has improved a great deal in this indicator's ranking, from 64th to 9th.

Poverty has increased as well, and outpaces the state rate by 3.2 percent. In this indicator's ranking, Madison reached 21 percent in 2010 and has fallen from 37th to 61st in the state.

Madison County's single mothers also experience poverty at a lower rate than statewide figures suggest, but have been more acutely effected by global trends than women overall. Single mothers in the county are nearly four times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and are more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee or Dickson.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Madison County, 2000-2010



Madison County women have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 35% of local families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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